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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

Albert F. Root, Commissioner | Wesley Castles, Chairman | Paul R. McClure, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-146 APRIL, 1955

Winter Employment Level Continues Through March

Employment levels in Montana industry coasted through March at about the same volume as in January and February. As of March 15 the estimate is 143,900 workers in non-farm activities in the state. January's figure is 143,600 and February had 143,300. Usual sharp upturn in March totals failed to materialize this year, postponed apparently by the prevalence of weather unsuited to work on outside projects. This ranges about 3,000 below the level of a year ago and two years ago, but is higher than years prior to 1953.

17,500 Below Last August

March employment is 17,500 below the peak of last August, indicating that an upsurge of greater moment than normal must occur during the next four months if that peak is to be attained this year. The 17,500 spread from August to the following March this year is from 1,000 to 6,000 greater than occurred at corresponding periods since 1948.

Gain Slightly Over February

The figures for March show a gain of 700 over February. The March gains in recent years, over February employment, have ranged from 900 in 1951 to 3,900 in 1948. A year ago the March margin over February was 1,700. Weather factors play an important role in determining the rate of resumption in seasonal industries.

Railroads and Building

Comparison of the March estimates with those of a year ago reflects a decline of 3,200 in total wage earners for the year period. Interstate railroads, with their transition from coal to oil as motor fuel, account for 1,100 of the decline, contract construction is down 1,000. Government employment shows a dip of 2,400, much of which is attributable to a revision in method of securing sample figures upon which the estimates are based.

Some Industries Have Gained

Gains offsetting part of those declines are registered in manufacturing with 600, wholesale and retail trade with 700, finance 400, and service industries 100. The mining industry is reduced 400 from a year ago due to shortage of qualified miners rather than to operational program.

Trade and Service Jobs Up

Upward movement in employment level from February, only 700 overall, occurred mostly in circles of trade and service. Little or no variation is reported in manufacturing, mining, contract construction, or government. A minor dip of 300 is shown for transportation.

LATE WINTER STORMS HALT BACK-TO-WORK MOVEMENT IN STATE DURING MARCH-APRIL

Normal return-to-work pattern was rudely interrupted for Montana seasonal industries during March, resulting in a decline of only 325 in the work-applicant supply during the month. Average reduction, February to March, for the five preceding years was 1,550. Early April continued the deadlock with a continuation of the severe weather conditions which appear to have been the principal cause of the retarded movement.

Reserve Labor Supply 900 Above Year Ago

There were nearly 12,000 work-applicants in files of the employment service as of March 25, exceeding the reserve labor supply of March, 1954, by 900. It was 2,600 above the 1953 and 1952 figures, 1,100 above that of 1951, and exceeded only by the heavy accumulation in 1950 as the state emerged from a threatened recession of national dimensions.

Work-Applicant Count in Review

	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
February	12,304	12,455	10,995	10,136	12,336	18,556
March	11,979	11,075	9,323	9,392	10,844	16,085
April	*9,500	8,945	6,043	5,705	7,048	11,435
May	*6,000	6,191	4,324	3,276	4,312	6,755
July		4,283	3,249	2,191	3,260	3,920
September		3,782	2,288	1,388	2,304	2,578
December		8,613	7,932	7,517	6,694	8,329

*Estimated.

New Unemployment in Logging, Building

Staffing of seasonal jobs usually starts in March and gains speed in April and May. This year the outdoor crews were not assembled on schedule, as winter weather of new intensity prevailed over nearly every section of the state. Added to the employment impasse was the closing of some jobs which had continued through the normal winter months, thus increasing the supply of jobseeking labor. Lumber and logging, along with building construction, furnished most of the new unemployment. Six to eight weeks will be required for resumption of woods work and log-hauling but some other seasonal activities will get started during April if the return to normal weather schedule materializes.

Employment Stagnation General

Work on the Tiber dam construction, using 400 to 500 men, had not yet resumed as of April 1. Many highway construction projects were also marking time in the face of almost impossible working conditions. Buildings under way in many of the state's larger cities either ceased operations or postponed the reopening of work stations. Railroad crews and forest workers also remained idle pending more satisfactory working conditions.

Farm Employment Awaits Spring

The same situation faced the grain farmers of the state. Snow and frost stood in the way of spring plowing and planting, which are ordinarily under way in most of the state by early April. Care of livestock and preparations for the spring season produced a moderate demand for farm workers, a demand which will probably outrun the supply when spring opens in earnest.

Aluminum Plant Nearing Finish

Continuation of construction operations on the aluminum plant at Columbia Falls was one bright spot in the employment picture. Employment there continued at around 1,250 workers. This figure will probably not increase much with spring opening, as some phases of the huge plant construction are nearing completion. Preliminary selection of operation crews for starting the plant in late midsummer has begun. Operations will require fewer men than have been used on construction, thus feeding a net increase into the labor supply.

Widespread Timber Layoffs

Heavy accumulation of snow, and breakup of roads in timber areas, led to layoff of another 500 workers in the Kalispell-Libby country. Loggers in the Superior and Idaho border district also curtailed or ceased operations. At Missoula most of the lumber crews continued but some woods work was shut down. Hamilton and Polson are both at minimum levels in woods employment. Bozeman area had already closed most of its woods camps, and Livingston reports sawmill and woods employment there reduced to skeleton crews.

Road Work Stagnated in March

Highway employment was stagnated in March, along with other outdoor work. Contractors on state highway projects added about 50 to their crews, to a total of 246, as compared with 190 a month ago and 462 a year ago. Maintenance crews on state payroll totalled 689, there were 695 on that work a month ago and 698 a year ago. Work was in progress on nine bridges, to cost $900,000, two overpasses for $186,000, a gravel piling job at $35,000, and on 17 road jobs embracing 96 miles of improvement.

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Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary April 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(153 jobseekers; 85 men, 68 women; 47 men and 22 women over 45) Turnover at the smelters is beginning to increase with approach of spring; many of crew transfer to outdoor work during summer. Employment demand in trade and service is slow. Construction is just beginning to outfit for the summer. Volume of farm demand held back by transplanted winter.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel, Red Lodge, Roundup—(1,528 jobseekers; 1,197 men, 331 women; 398 men and 148 women over 45) Local labor supply fifty percent above year ago, partly due to premature expectation of Yellowtail dam employment and unfounded rumor of airplant here. All outdoor work hampered by inclement weather, construction expected to get its crews together later in April. Airport, job, mostly dirt-moving, will be under way soon, to finish this fall. Building jobs which persisted through the winter were halted in March. Good employment year ahead but local supply is ample until midsummer.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(488 jobseekers; 358 men, 130 women; 28 men and 5 women over 45) Building jobs have been subjected to layoffs and postponements throughout the month of adverse weather. Snow removal provided some labor demand during March. April should see resumption of work on two college dormitories, and the start of new high schools in two adjacent towns. An addition to a campus building is to be begun shortly, will require 40 or 50 men already at hand. New gymnasium at high school in Willow creek to be started in April.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(930 jobseekers; 577 men, 353 women; 221 men and 106 women over 45) Flow of recruited miner applicants increased late in March, along with larger number of in-migrants seeking such work. Compulsory retirement weeded 68 miners from rolls. Outside work halted by unseasonable weather. Symptoms of increased hiring beginning to show in trade and service industries.

CUT BANK—(317 jobseekers; 283 men, 34 women; 66 men and 7 women over 45) Agricultural hiring moved ahead in March, largely for care of livestock. Spring work awaits arrival of better weather. Oil field employment was at the season low during the month, should improve during April and May. The construction program includes dwellings, a service station, business block, storehouse, library, school gymnasium, resurfacing of streets and several highway projects.

DILLON—(116 jobseekers; 85 men, 31 women; 22 men and 3 women over 45) Start of new projects was deferred by cold weather and storms. Crews are racing to complete street sewer work before rise of ground water interferes. Work resumed on highway project west of Dillon, using 25 men. A drive-in and night club are building. A mining deal this month may lead to establishment of a mill to handle thorium ores in the area.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(430 jobseekers; 353 men, 77 women; 113 men and 27 women over 45) Airbase prospects point to work beginning on runways and storage tanks in May, expanding to use of 300 to 500 men by late summer. The project is expected to employ about 800 military and 150 civil workers when completed, and to add about 300 families to the community's population. Housing and commercial accommodations will depend upon private capital. Present employment is just emerging from winter season, with work on two oil drilling outfits, an REA building at Opheim, and a bank remodelling job.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(234 jobseekers; 194 men, 40 women; 51 men and 8 women over 45) Construction halted in March, but several projects are starting early in April. Some increased demand for help in stores and garages. Flow of transients is increasing.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(1,275 jobseekers; 913 men, 362 women; 368 men and 83 women over 45) Little change in the labor market noticed in March, the only winter month yet encountered. Expansions deferred until the construction activities are under way. New housing, industrial buildings, additions, highway jobs, and airbase runways and facilities are ready to start. Local labor supply not expected to be sufficient after May. Addition of aluminum roller mills at the smelter will be under way by June. Clerical help in demand, service field well supplied. Farm demand is just starting, mostly for care of livestock, with backlog of farm help needs awaiting spring's arrival.

HAMILTON, Stevensville — (280 jobseekers; 240 men, 40 women; 93 men and 17 women over 45) Abnormal weather in March, construction at a standstill and logging tied up for from six weeks to two months. Agricultural demands are principally for care of livestock, farm work awaits open weather. The late season will bring an increased, though belated, demand.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem — Construction work on flood control project will resume in April and finish next fall. Two bank buildings and a number of smaller jobs awaiting open weather. Present supply of labor will dwindle rapidly as these projects, railroad work, and farm demands concentrate during the month.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs — (563 jobseekers; 462 men, 107 women; 136 men and 22 women over 45) Some construction continued in March with short interruptions. Smelter calling back former workers as it builds back to full strength. Brickyards not yet a hiring factor. Trade and service hiring increased in March, though the labor market was below normal for the period. Labor supply more than sufficient excepting that stenographers and special skills are in shortage.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,562 jobseekers; 1,317 men, 245 women; 470 men and 90 women over 45) Spring storms and breakup of timber roads caused layoff of 300 woods workers in Flathead and 200 in Lincoln county, until about May 1. Ice harvest finished early in March, adding 40 to the labor supply. Aluminum plant payroll about 1,250, will probably decline as phases of the plant reach completion. Operation of the plant expected late in summer, recruitment of professional, technical, and special labor now under way.

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LABOR MARKET REFLECTORS

Employment—	1955 March	1955 Feb.	1954 March	Mch.-Avg. 1950-1954
Industrial Employment	143,900	143,200	147,100	142,800
New Job Applicants	2,696	3,638	3,097	2,767
Job Applicants, End of Month	11,979	12,304	11,075	11,344
Insured Unemployment—	**April 8 1955**	**March 4 1955**	**April 9 1954**	**Avg. 1st Apr. Wk. 1950-1954**
New and Renewal Claims	766	923	852	601
Unemployed Weeks Filed	7,641	9,533	7,476	6,843
Total Unemployment Claims	8,407	10,476	8,328	7,444

Late Winter Storms

(Continued from Page One)

Backlog Has 56 Projects

Awarded but not in work status were 14 bridge jobs to cost nearly $1,000,000, and 42 road contracts covering 311 miles of road construction and re-construction. Work is to begin on most of these as weather permits, requiring 500 to 1,000 new hires in the next 60 days.

EIGHT YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.9	157.1	156.8	152.2	150.7	148.8	147.0
1951	141.9	139.4	140.3	145.9	149.4	154.1	153.5	154.6	154.3	152.4	151.7	150.6	149.0
1952	140.5	140.7	143.0	149.7	154.8	159.9	159.5	161.2	160.4	157.9	156.0	154.9	153.2
1953	145.8	144.5	146.3	149.7	153.1	158.0	158.5	160.6	160.3	159.6	157.6	156.4	154.2
1954	146.6	145.4	147.1	150.7	155.1	160.3	161.3	161.4	152.3	150.2	152.3	150.6	152.8
1955	143.6	143.2	143.9										

Along the Hiring Line—Field Summary April 1

(Continued from Page Three)

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnett—(227 jobseekers; 179 men, 48 women; 58 men and 22 women over 45)—Agricultural demand expected to dominate the market during April and May. Good farm hands already scarce. Transients few. Construction outlook favorable with new homes, supermarket, and road jobs in sight. New road to Missouri bridge site occupies 60 men. Labor supply sufficient until in May.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(328 jobseekers; 231 men, 97 women; 143 men and 33 women over 45) Most outdoor work deferred until weather settles. One road job active with small crew, bridge work to resume soon. Homes and high school building to start in April. Railroad shops and roundhouse employment at low level, some hiring for bridge and extra crews expected by May 1. Woods workers off, sawmills either closed or on reduced schedule, pending open weather.

MILES CITY, Baker, Broadus, Ekalaka, Forsyth, Colstrip, Terry—(364 jobseekers; 312 men, 52 women; 108 men and 18 women over 45) Labor demand up from year ago and supply declined correspondingly. Extra gang workers, small crew, ordered by railroad.

MISSOULA, Drummond, Arlee, Superior, Thompson Falls—(1,200 jobseekers; 952 men, 248 women; 378 men and 65 women over 45) No railroad hiring begun. Shops and roundhouse face further reductions as transition to oil-fueled locomotives continues. Construction slow in starting, though a new building at the university and a new store building are under way with small crews. Logging operations closed in early March at Superior, with a few small outfits continuing. Locally the sawmills are operating on stored logs and woods work was halted in mid-March, to resume about May 1.

POLSON, Hot Springs—(471 jobseekers; 419 men, 52 women; 117 men and 17 women over 45) Outdoor work halted in March by storms. One road job to resume shortly. Farm operations are late, due to bad March weather. Labor supply ample until in May or June.

SHELBY, Chester, Conrad, Tiber Dam—Weather in March prevented seasonal rise in outdoor employment. Tiber dam has not started yet and all construction is at a minimum. Sunburst oil activity affords outlet for few workers. Farmers started hiring in March, then cancelled out the orders. Work at the dam will be under way by May 1, and street paving, road building, housing and commercial building will add to labor demand about that time.

SIDNEY—(300 jobseekers; 271 men, 29 women; 90 men and 4 women over 45) Outdoor work, particularly construction, at a minimum through March. Residences, two filling stations, remodeling of store buildings, and a new armory are on the season program.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(320 jobseekers; 287 men, 33 women; 49 men and 7 women over 45) Oil drilling, retail trade, cafes, and construction will be in the labor market shortly. Paving at Poplar, new school at Brocton, commercial building, residences, and a road job at Wolf Point, expected to start in April or May.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Mar. 1955 (2)	Feb. 1955 (3)	Mar. 1954	Feb. '55 to Mar. '55	Mar. '54 to Mar. '55
NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	143,900	143,200	147,100	700	—3,200
Manufacturing	17,400	17,500	16,800	— 100	600
Durable goods	10,000	10,100	9,600	— 100	400
Lumber and timber products	4,800	4,900	4,900	— 100	— 100
Primary metals	4,000	4,000	3,600	0	400
Other (4)	1,200	1,200	1,100	0	100
Nondurable goods	7,400	7,400	7,200	0	200
Food and kindred products	3,300	3,300	3,400	0	— 100
Printing and publishing	1,700	1,700	1,600	0	100
Petroleum refining	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Other (5)	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
Mining	11,300	11,300	11,700	0	— 400
Metal mining	8,000	8,000	8,700	0	— 700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic	700	800	800	— 100	— 100
Petroleum-natural gas production	2,600	2,500	2,200	100	400
Contract Construction	6,500	6,500	7,500	0	—1,000
Contractors, building construction	2,500	2,300	3,200	200	— 700
Contractors, other than building	1,300	1,300	2,000	0	— 700
Contractors, special trade	2,700	2,900	2,300	— 200	400
Transportation and utilities	20,100	20,400	21,300	— 300	—1,200
Interstate railroads	11,500	11,800	12,600	— 300	—1,100
Transportation except railroads	3,400	3,400	3,300	0	100
Utilities including communication	5,200	5,200	5,400	0	— 200
Trade	37,800	36,900	37,100	900	700
Wholesale trade	8,400	8,400	8,300	0	100
Retail trade	29,400	28,500	28,800	900	600
General merchandise and apparel	5,600	5,200	5,900	400	— 300
Food stores	4,700	4,400	4,300	300	400
Eating and drinking establishments	6,900	6,800	6,800	100	100
Automotive and filling stations	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6,300	6,200	6,200	100	100
Finance, insurance and real estate	5,200	5,100	4,800	100	400
Services and miscellaneous	18,900	18,700	18,800	200	100
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2,300	2,200	2,500	100	— 200
Personal services	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Other (6)	14,500	14,400	14,200	100	300
Government	26,700	26,800	29,100	— 100	—2,400
Federal	6,000	6,000	7,500	0	—1,500
State and local	20,700	20,800	21,600	— 100	— 900
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	17,300	17,100	17,200	200	100
Manufacturing	2,900	2,800	2,700	100	200
Contract construction	1,200	1,100	1,100	100	100
Transportation and utilities	2,300	2,300	2,500	0	— 200
Trade, wholesale and retail	5,500	5,400	5,400	100	100
Services and miscellaneous (7)	3,300	3,300	3,200	0	100
Government	2,100	2,200	2,300	— 100	— 200

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.

(2) **Preliminary** estimates based on return from sample of 706 selected Montana establishments.

(3) Figures previously released have been **revised** on returns from 986 such establishments.

(4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.

(5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.

(6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.

(7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, insurance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN MARCH, 1955, AND MARCH, 1954

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements								U. I. Claims Week 4-8	
	Mar. 1955		Mar. 1954		Mar. 1955		Mar. 1954		March 1955				March 1954					
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	1955	1954
Anaconda	44	13	55	19	153	38	171	49	33	11	44	16	51	12	63	25	98*	147
Billings	365	127	380	119	1,528	610	1,001	414	322	53	375	181	180	98	278	122	1,136	897
Bozeman	125	30	139	38	488	181	388	152	147	39	186	55	138	44	182	57	321	228
Butte	227	73	287	21	930	228	868	80	277	1	278	133	69	1	70	18	571	749
Cut Bank	48	23	40	20	317	121	226	96	30	2	32	15	37	6	43	21	153	128
Dillon	55	20	48	19	116	47	129	52	22	60	82	41	13	46	59	25	47	64
Glasgow	120	44	111	28	450	172	378	150	85	34	119	30	95	13	108	26	261	201
Glendive	113	40	84	32	234	97	121	45	98	26	124	42	70	23	93	32	194	118
Great Falls	380	117	444	161	1,275	451	1,549	539	140	81	221	99	143	95	238	103	809	983
Hamilton	33	12	68	24	280	81	228	65	21	20	41	16	52	59	111	35	273	221
Havre	88	37	111	41	475	216	251	105	64	38	102	42	86	50	136	58	245	202
Helena	167	55	173	86	563	241	604	249	95	32	127	59	114	44	158	71	382	366
Kalispell	278	124	368	95	1,562	608	1,680	639	114	4	118	50	99	5	104	41	1,215	1,373
Lewistown	57	21	86	29	227	82	302	119	37	31	68	25	30	27	57	20	165	206
Livingston	78	24	108	45	328	101	420	125	13	12	25	11	75	47	122	48	358	231
Miles City	42	17	134	46	364	157	527	228	99	38	137	69	47	38	85	45	292	356
Missoula	196	73	248	115	1,200	447	1,206	443	155	22	177	53	273	52	325	133	821	984
Polson	57	20	45	18	471	167	383	129	35	1	36	16	17	3	20	9	392	356
Shelby	83	16	72	17	398	123	169	41	63	10	73	31	101	20	121	43	198	128
Sidney	56	8	39	8	300	104	255	75	54	35	89	24	64	30	94	20	202	202
Wolf Point	84	40	57	19	320	155	219	96	30	15	45	18	30	21	51	19	274	188
TOTALS	2,696	934	3,097	1,000	11,979	4,427	11,075	3,891	1,934	565	2,499	1,026	1,784	734	2,518	971	8,407	8,328

*Includes 320 claims of Federal Employees UC program instituted January 1, 1955.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. (1) 1955	Feb. (2) 1955	Mar. 1954	Mar. (1) 1955	Feb. (2) 1955	Mar. 1954	Mar. (1) 1955	Feb. (2) 1955	Mar. 1954
All Manufacturing	**$83.21**	**$82.96**	**$76.77**	**40.6**	**40.5**	**39.0**	**2.05**	**2.05**	**1.97**
Durable goods	84.93	85.26	76.71	41.6	41.7	39.4	2.04	2.04	1.95
Primary metals	78.53	78.33	73.96	40.2	40.1	39.1	1.95	1.95	1.89
Nondurable goods	80.49	79.26	76.86	39.1	38.5	38.5	2.06	2.06	2.00
Food and kindred products	68.29	65.53	65.48	40.6	39.2	39.8	1.68	1.67	1.64
All Mining	**81.47**	**80.71**	**77.55**	**38.0**	**37.8**	**37.2**	**2.14**	**2.14**	**2.09**
Metal mining	77.27	77.27	73.56	37.1	37.1	36.5	2.08	2.08	2.02
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	**78.62**	**78.15**	**76.47**						
Transportation (except railroads)	92.80	89.43	90.28						
Utilities and communication	71.68	72.70	69.96	39.6	40.3	40.2	1.81	1.80	1.74

(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION COMMISSION OF MONTANA
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